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TERMS.

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
22 Friday,	7 13 4 47		
23 Saturday,	7 13 4 47		*For December, 1837.*
24 Sunday,	7 13 4 47		h. m.
25 Monday,	7 13 4 47	First	4 4 31 aft'n.
26 Tuesday,	7 13 4 47	Full	11 8 57 even.
27 Wednesday	7 13 4 47	Last	19 10 51 even.
28 Thursday,	7 13 4 47	New	27 9 12 morn'g

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all Good for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidence of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a few feeble and dependent Colonies to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted the general prevalence of unusual health, has happily been limited in extent, and arrested in its fatal career. The industry and products of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which portions of them have labored; judicious legislation, and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and timely aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its useful and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honor of the country, shall be spared to maintain a position so consistent to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other powers by the approved principles of private life; asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding an iota, nor seeking to acquire anything for themselves by force.

A rigid adherence to this policy has left this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for a period of more than half a century, to determine, what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. Time, has, however, changed this state of things; and has brought about a condition of affairs, in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence, often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783. The sole result of long pending negotiations, and a perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a conventional line must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in the treaty. Without coinciding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States [illegible] in the question could be obtained. [illegible] sition, no answer has yet been received. The attention of the British government has, however, been urgently invited to this subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition [illegible] and [illegible] than at any previous period [illegible] to say to you that [illegible] by the Government and people of the United States. The conviction, which [illegible] all, of the injurious consequences [illegible] bearing upon this irritating question, the certainty that its final settlement cannot be deferred, will, I trust, [illegible] adjustment. At the same time, the general harmony [illegible] relations between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well to the recollections of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, undoubtedly correct, and steadily entertained by us, that the commercial relations at present existing between the two countries are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvements, is obviously gaining ground in France; and I am assured of the disposition of that Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be met in a proper spirit on our part. The few and comparatively unimportant questions that remain to be adjusted between us, can, I have no doubt, be settled with entire satisfaction, and without difficulty.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister recently accredited to that Court, has been received with a frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so long and so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the Government of Austria, for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, and arrangements made for the purpose, which will be duly carried into effect.

With Austria and Prussia, and with the States of the German empire, now composing, with the latter, the Commercial League, our political relations are of the most friendly character, whilst our commercial intercourse is gradually extending, with benefit to all who are engaged in it.

Civil war yet rages in Spain, producing intense suffering to its own people, and to other nations inconvenience and regret. Our citizens who have claims upon that country will be prejudiced for a time by the condition of its Treasury, the inevitable consequence of long-continued and exhausting internal wars. The last instalment of the interest of the debt due under the convention with the Queen of Spain has not been paid; and similar failures may be expected to happen, until a portion of the resources of her kingdom can be devoted to the extinguishment of its foreign debt.

Having received satisfactory evidence that discriminating tonnage duties were charged upon the vessels of the United States in the ports of Portugal, a proclamation was issued on the 11th day of October last, in compliance with the act of May 23, 1832, declaring that fact; and the duties on foreign tonnage which were levied upon Portuguese vessels in the U. States, previously to the passage of that act, are accordingly revived.

The act of July 4, 1836, suspending the discriminating duties upon the produce of Portugal imported into this country by Portuguese vessels, was passed upon the application of that Government, through its *representative here*, under the belief that no similar discrimination existed in Portugal to the prejudice of the United States. I regret to state that such duties are now exacted in that country upon the cargoes of American vessels; and as the act referred to vests no discretion in the Executive, it is for Congress to determine upon the expediency of further legislation on the subject. Against these discriminations, affecting the vessels of this country and their cargoes, reasonable remonstrance was made, and notice was given to the Portuguese Government that unless they should be discontinued, the adoption of countervailing measures on the part of the U. S. would become necessary, but the reply of that Government, received at the Department of State through our Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, in the month of September last, afforded no ground to hope for the abandonment of a system so little in harmony with the treatment shown to the vessels of Portugal and their cargoes in the ports of this country, and so contrary to the expectations we had a right to entertain.

With Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples and Belgium, a friendly intercourse has been uninterruptedly maintained.

With the Government of the Ottoman Porte and its dependencies on the coast of the Mediterranean, peace and good will are carefully cultivated, and have been fostered by such good offices as the relative distance and the condition of those countries would permit.

Our commerce with Greece is carried on under the laws of the two Governments, reciprocally beneficial to the navigating interests of both; and I have reason to look forward to the adoption of other measures which will be more extensively and permanently advantageous.

Copies of the treaties concluded with the Governments of Siam and Muscat are transmitted for the information of Congress, the ratifications having been received, and the treaties made public, since the close of the last annual session.—Already have we reason to congratulate ourselves on the prospect of considerable commercial benefit; and we have besides received from the Sultan of Muscat prompt evidence of his desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings by liberal acts towards one of our vessels bestowed in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still labors under heavy restrictions, the [illegible] of which is a subject of regret.—The [illegible] to them will be to [illegible] nation of other countries, at the ex[illegible] both of the United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Government formed out of the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will ere long receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the United States with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which events only the ratification of that Government. The progress of the subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that power and Chili and the Argentine Republic; and the same cause is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that both branches of the Legislature co-incided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two Governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances, and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found, in the recent communications of that Government, so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made few months ago has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided by the Mexican Government.

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone could be further usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

The balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1837, was forty-five millions nine hundred and twenty-three dollars. The receipts during the present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, are estimated at twenty-three millions four hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars, consisting an aggregate of sixty-nine millions four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and four dollars. Of this amount, about thirty-five millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars will have been expended at the end of the year on appropriations made by Congress; and the residue, amounting to thirty-four millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and one hundred and forty-three dollars, will be the annual balance in the Treasury on the first of January next. But of that sum, only one million eighty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars is considered as immediately available for, and applicable to, public purposes. Those portions of it which will be for some time unavailable, consist chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposite banks. The details upon this subject will be found in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year on account of these funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. It seemed proper, in the condition of the country, to have the estimates on all subjects made as low as practicable, without prejudice to any great public measures. The Departments were, therefore, desired to prepare their estimates accordingly; and I am happy to find that they have been able to graduate them on an economical scale. In the great and often unexpected fluctuations to which the revenue is subjected, it is not possible to compute the receipts beforehand with great certainty; but should they differ essentially from present anticipations, and the appropriations not much exceed the estimates, no difficulty seems likely to happen in defraying the current expenses with promptitude and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of those embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will afford you a more minute exposition of all matters connected with the administration of the finances during the current year; a period which for the amount of public moneys disbursed and deposited with the States as well as the financial difficulties encountered and overcome, has few parallels in our history.

Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provisions in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for consideration. These were: the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposite system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public money by the banks; and the discontinuance of the use of such institutions for the purpose referred to, with suitable provisions for the accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover—what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people. The national will is the supreme law of the Republic, and, on all subjects within the limits of constitutional powers, should be faithfully obeyed by the public servant. Since the measure in question was submitted to your consideration, most of you have enjoyed the advantage of personal communication with your constituents. For in one State only has an election been held for the Federal Government; but the early day at which it took place, deprives the measure under consideration of much of the support it might otherwise have derived from the result. Local elections for State officers have, however, been held in several of the States, at which the expediency of the plan proposed by the Executive has been more or less discussed. You will, I am confident, yield to their results the respect due to every expression of the public voice. Desiring, however, to arrive at truth and a just view of the subject in all its bearings, you will at the same time remember, that questions of far deeper and more immediate local interest, than the fiscal plans of the National Treasury, were involved in the elections. Above all, we cannot overlook the striking fact, that there were at the time in those States more than one hundred and sixty millions of bank capital, of which large portions were subject to actual forfeiture—other large portions upheld only by special and limited legislative indulgencies—and most of it, if not all, to a greater or less extent, dependent for a continuance of its corporate existence upon the will of the State Legislatures to be then chosen. Apprised of this circumstance, you will judge whether it is not most probable that the peculiar condition of that vast interest in these respects, the extent to which it has been spread through all the ramifications of society, its direct connection with the then pending elections, and the feelings it was calculated to infuse into the canvass, have exercised a far greater influence over the result, than any which could possibly have been produced by a conflict of opinion in respect to a question in the administration of the General Government, more remote and far less important in its bearings upon that interest.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which, like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only sure foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

The discontinuance of the use of State banks for fiscal purposes ought not to be regarded as a measure of hostility towards those institutions.—Banks properly established and conducted, are highly useful to the business of the country, and will doubtless continue to exist in the States, so long as they conform to their laws, and are found to be safe and beneficial. How they should be created, what privileges they should enjoy, under what responsibility they should act, and to what restrictions they should be subject, are questions which, as I observed on a previous occasion, belong to the States to decide. Upon their rights, or the exercise of them the General Government can have no motive to encroach. Its duty towards them is well performed, when it refrains from legislating for their special benefit, because such legislation would violate the spirit of the Constitution, and be unjust to other interests; when it takes no steps to impair their usefulness, but so manages its own affairs as to make it the interest of those institutions to strengthen and improve their condition for the security and welfare of the community at large. They have no right to insist on a connection with the Federal Government, nor the use of the public money for their own benefit. The object of the measure under consideration is to avoid for the future a compulsory connection of the kind. It proposes to place the General Government, in regard to the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, in a situation which will relieve it from all dependence on the [illegible] operations of any [illegible] individuals or corporations, to withhold those moneys from the uses of private trade, to confide them to agents constitutionally appointed and responsible by law; to obtain from them, without interference with the [illegible] of the people, and without [illegible] to improvident [illegible] on the part of individuals; to give stability to the [illegible] of the Treasury; to preserve the [illegible] of the Government from the unavoidable [illegible] that flow from such a connection, and the banks themselves from the injurious effects of a supposed participation in the political conflicts of the day, from which they will otherwise find it difficult to escape.

These are my views upon this important subject; formed after careful reflection, and with no desire but to arrive at what is most likely to promote the public interest. They are now as they were before, submitted with undesigned deference to the opinions of others. It is hardly to be hoped that changes so important, on a subject so interesting, could be made without producing a serious diversity of opinion; but so long as those conflicting views are kept above the influence of individual or local interests; so long as they pursue only the general good, and are discussed with moderation and candor, such diversity is a benefit, not an injury. If a majority of Congress see the public welfare in a different light; and more especially if they should be satisfied that the measure proposed would not be acceptable to the people; I shall look to their wisdom to substitute such as may be more conducive to the one and more satisfactory to the other. In any event, they may confidentially rely on my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, which my views of the Constitution and my sense of duty will permit.

It is obviously important to this branch of the public service, and to the business and quiet of the country, that the whole subject should in some way be settled and regulated by law; and, if possible, at your present session. Besides the plans above referred to, I am not aware that any has been suggested, except that of keeping the public money in the State banks in special deposite. This plan is, to some extent, in accordance with the practice of the Government, and with the present arrangement of the Treasury Department; which, except, perhaps, during the operation of the late deposite act, has always been allowed, even during the existence of a National Bank, to make a temporary use of the State Banks, in particular places, for the safe keeping of portions of the revenue. This discretionary power might be continued, if Congress deem it desirable, whatever general system be adopted. So long as the connection is voluntary, we need perhaps anticipate few of those difficulties, and little of that dependence, on the banks, which must attend every such connection when compulsory in its nature, and when so arranged as to make the banks a fixed part of the machinery of the Government. It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress so to regulate and guard it as to prevent the public money from being applied to the use, or intermingled with the affairs, of individuals. Thus arranged, although it would not give to the Government that entire control over its own funds which I desire to secure to it by the plan I have proposed, it would, it must be admitted in a great degree accomplish one of the objects which has recommended that plan to my judgment—the separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. With these observations I recommend the whole matter to your dispassionate reflection; confidently hoping that some conclusion may be reached by your deliberations, which, on the one hand, shall give stability to the fiscal operations of the Government and be consistent, on the other, with the genius of our institutions and with the interests and wishes of the great mass of our constituents.

It was my hope that nothing would occur to make necessary on this occasion, any allusion to the late National Bank. There are circumstances, however, connected with the present state of its affairs, that bear so directly on the character of the Government and the welfare of the citizen, that I should not feel myself excused in neglecting to notice them. The charter which terminated its banking privileges on the 4th of March, 1836, continued its corporate powers two years more, for the sole purpose of closing its affairs, with authority "to use the corporate name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for a final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and acts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal and mixed; but for no other purpose or in any other manner whatsoever."—Just before the banking privileges ceased, its effects were transferred by the bank to a new State institution then recently incorporated, in trust, for the discharge of its debts and the settlement of its affairs. With this trustee, by authority of Congress, an adjustment was subsequently made of the large interest which the Government had in the stock of the institution. The manner in which a trust unexpectedly created in the act of granting the charter, and involving such great public interests, has been executed, would, under any circumstances, be a fit subject of inquiry, when it embraces the redemption of obligations to which the authority and credit of the U. States have given value. The two years allowed are now nearly at an end. It is well understood that the trustee has not redeemed and cancelled the outstanding notes of the bank, but has re-issued and is actually re-issuing, since the 3d of March, 1836, the notes which have been received by it to a vast amount. According to its own official statement, so late as the 1st of October last, nineteen months after the banking privileges given by the charter had expired, it had under its control uncancelled notes of the late Bank of the United States to the amount of twenty-seven millions five hundred and sixty one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, of which six millions one hundred and seventy five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars were in actual circulation, one million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars at State Bank agencies, and three millions two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars *in transitu*; thus showing that upwards of ten millions and a half of the notes of the old bank were then still kept outstanding. The impropriety of this procedure is obvious: it being the duty of the trustee to cancel and not to put forth the notes of an institution, whose concerns it had undertaken to wind up. If the trus-

too has a right to re-issue those notes now, I can see no reason why it may not continue to do so after the expiration of the two years. As no one could have anticipated a course so extraordinary, the prohibitory clause of the charter above quoted was not accompanied by any penalty or other special provisions for enforcing it; nor have we any general law for the prevention of similar acts in future.

But it is not in this view of the subject alone that your interposition is required. The United States, in settling with the trustee for their stock, have withdrawn their funds from their former direct liability to the creditors of the old bank, yet notes of the institution continue to be sent forth in its name, and apparently upon the authority of the United States. The transactions connected with the employment of the bills of the old bank are of vast extent; and should they result unfortunately, the interests of individuals may be deeply compromised. Without undertaking to decide how far, or in what form, if any, the trustee could be made liable for notes which contain no obligation on its part; or the old bank, for such as are put in circulation after the expiration of its charter, and without its authority; or the Government for indemnity, in case of loss, the question still presses itself upon your consideration, whether it is consistent with duty and good faith on the part of the Government, to witness this proceeding without a single effort to arrest it.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, will show how the affairs of that office have been conducted for the past year. The disposition of the public lands is one of the most important trusts confided to Congress. The practicability of retaining the title and control of such extensive domains in the General Government, and at the same time admitting the Territories embracing them into the Federal Union as coequals with the original States, was seriously doubted by many of our wisest statesmen. All feared that they would become a source of discord, and many carried their apprehensions so far as to see in them the seeds of a future dissolution of the Confederacy. But happily our experience has already been sufficient to quiet, in a great degree all such apprehensions. The position at one time assumed—that the admission of new States into the Union on the same footing with the original States, was incompatible with a right of soil in the United States, and operated as a surrender thereof, notwithstanding the terms of the compacts by which their admission was designed to be regulated—has been wisely abandoned. Whether in the new or the old States, all now agree that the right of soil to the public lands remains in the Federal Government, and that these lands constitute a common property, to be disposed of for the common benefit of all the States old and new. Acquiescence in his just principle by the people of the new States has naturally promoted a disposition to adopt the most liberal policy in the sale of the public lands. A policy which should be limited to the mere object of selling the lands for the greatest possible sum of money, without regard to higher considerations, finds but few advocates. On the contrary, it is generally conceded, that whilst the mode of disposition adopted by the Government, should always be a prudent one, yet its leading object ought to be the early settlement and cultivation of the lands sold; and that it should discountenance, if it cannot prevent, the accumulation of large tracts in the same hands, which must necessarily retard the growth of the new States, or entail upon them a dependent tenantry, and its attendant evils.

A question embracing such important interests, and so well calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in every quarter of the Union, has very naturally given rise to numerous plans for the improvement of the existing system. The distinctive features of the policy that has hitherto prevailed, are, to dispose of the public lands at moderate prices, thus enabling a greater number to enter into competition for their purchase, and accomplishing a double object of promoting their rapid settlement by the purchasers, and at the same time increasing the receipts of the Treasury; to sell for cash, thereby preventing the disturbing influence of a large mass of private citizens indebted to the Government, which they have a voice in controlling; to bring them into market no faster than good lands are supposed to be wanted for improvements, thereby preventing the accumulation of large tracts in few hands; and to apply the proceeds of the sales to the general purposes of the Government; thus diminishing the amount to be raised from the people of the States by taxation, and giving each State a portion of the benefits to be derived from the common fund in a manner the most equal, and at the same time, perhaps, the most equitable, that can be devised. These provisions, with occasional enactments in behalf of special interests deemed entitled to the favor of the Government, have in their execution, produced results as beneficial upon the whole as could reasonably be expected in a matter so vast, so complicated, and so exciting. Upwards of seventy millions of acres have been sold, the greater part of which is believed to have been purchased for actual settlement. The population of the new States and Territories created out of the public domain, increased between 1800 and 1830 from less than sixty thousand to upwards of two millions three hundred thousand souls, constituting, at the latter period about one-fifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase since cannot be accurately known, but the whole may now be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls; composing nine States, the representatives of which constitute above one-third of the Senate, and over one-sixth of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Thus has been formed a body of free and independent landholders, with a rapidity unequaled in the history of mankind; and this great result has been produced without leaving any thing for future adjustment between the Government and its citizens. The system under which so much has been accomplished cannot be intrinsically bad, and with occasional modifications, to correct abuses and adapt it to changes of circumstances, may, I think be safely trusted for the future. There is, in the management of such extensive interests, much virtue in stability, and although great and obvious improvements should not be declined, changes should never be made without the fullest examination, and the clearest demonstration of their practical utility. In the history of the past, we have an assurance that this safe rule of action will not be departed from in relation to the public lands; nor is it believed that any necessity exists for interfering with the fundamental principles of the system, or that the public mind, even in the new States, is desirous of any radical alterations. On the contrary, the general disposition appears to be, to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectually carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with an industrious and independent population.

The modification most perseveringly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are ascertained to be unsaleable at the rate now established by law, and a graduation, according to their relative value, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a vexed question set at rest, perhaps for ever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto, after being offered at public sale, lands have been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value. The leading considerations urged in favor of the measure referred to are, that in almost all the land districts, and particularly in those in which the lands have been long surveyed and exposed to sale, there are still remaining numerous and large tracts of every gradation of value, from the Government price downwards; that these lands will not be purchased at the Government price, so long as better can be conveniently obtained for the same amount; and there are large tracts which even the improvements of the adjacent lands will never raise to that price; and that the present uniform price, combined with their irregular value, operates to prevent a desirable compactness of settlement in the new States, and to retard the full developement of that wise policy on which our land system is founded, to the injury not of the several States where the lands lie, but of the United States as a whole.

The remedy proposed has been a reduction of prices according to the length of time the lands have been in market, without reference to any other circumstances. The certainty that the efflux of time would not always in such cases, and perhaps not even generally, furnish a true criterion of value; and the probability that persons residing in the vicinity, as the period for the reduction of prices approached, would postpone purchases they would otherwise make, for the purpose of availing themselves of the lower price, with other considerations of a similar character, have hitherto been successfully urged to defeat the graduation upon time.

May not all reasonable desires upon this subject be satisfied without encountering any of these objections? All will concede the abstract principle, that the price of the public lands should be proportioned to their relative value, so far as that can be accomplished without departing from the rule, heretofore observed, requiring fixed prices in cases of private entries. The difficulty of the subject seems to lie in the mode of ascertaining what that value is. Would not the safest plan be that which has been adopted by many of the States as the basis of taxation, an actual valuation of lands, and classification of them into different rates? Would it not be practicable and expedient to reserve the relative value of the public lands in the old districts, which have been for a certain length of time in market, to be appraised, and classed into two or more rates below the present minimum price, by the officers now employed in this branch of the public service, or in any other mode deemed preferable, and to make those prices permanent, if, upon the coming in of the report, they shall prove satisfactory to Congress? Could not all the objects of graduation be accomplished in this way, and the objections which have hitherto been urged against it avoided? It would seem to me that such a step, with a restriction of the sales to limited quantities, and for actual improvement, would be free from all just exception.

By the full exposition of the value of the lands thus furnished and extensively promulgated, persons living at a distance would be informed of their true condition, and enabled to enter into competition with those residing immediately; the means of acquiring an independent home would be brought within the reach of many who are unable to purchase at present prices; the population of the new States would be more compact, and large tracts would be saved which would otherwise remain for bands; and not only would the land be brought within the means of a larger number of purchasers, but many persons possessed of greater means would be induced to settle on a larger quantity of the poorer lands, rather than emigrate further west in pursuit of a smaller quantity of better lands. Such a measure would also seem to be more consistent with the policy of the existing laws—that of converting the public domain into cultivated farms owned by their occupants. That policy is not best promoted by granting emigration up the almost interminable streams of the west, to occupy in groups the best spots of land, leaving immense wastes behind them, and enlarging the frontier beyond the means of the Government to afford adequate protection; but in encouraging it to occupy, with reasonable denseness, the territory over which it advances, and find its best defence in the compact front which it presents to the Indian tribes. Many of you will bring to the consideration of the subject the advantages of local knowledge and greater experience, and all will be desirous of making an early and final disposition of every disturbing question in regard to this important interest. If these suggestions shall in any degree contribute to the accomplishment of so important a result, it will afford me sincere satisfaction.

In some sections of the country, most of the public lands have been sold, and the registers and receivers have very little to do. It is a subject worthy of inquiry whether, in many cases, two or more districts may not be consolidated, and the number of persons employed in this business considerably reduced. Indeed, the time will come when it will be the true policy of the General Government, as to some of the States to transfer to them, for a reasonable equivalent, all the refuse and unsold lands, and to withdraw the machinery of the federal land offices altogether. All who take a comprehensive view of our federal system, and believe that one of its greatest excellencies consists in interfering as little as possible with the internal concerns of the States, look forward with great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands, might also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from their cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-emption laws, from time to time passed by Congress. For this encroachment on the rights of the United States, they excuse themselves under the plea of their own necessities; the fact that they dispossess nobody, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands in their vicinity, and their intention ultimately to pay the Government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual settlers on the public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum price. These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operation; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new settlers have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons, and under like expectation, who have been indulged with the same privileges. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws to prevent intrusion upon the public lands should be executed, or, if that should be impracticable or inexpedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, be thrown open to all. That which is intended, in all instances, to be legalized, should at once be made legal, that those who are disposed to conform to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress to open the public lands to occupants without regular entries and payment of the Government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than the credit system, which it was necessary to abolish. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to remove, as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and then take efficient steps to prevent them in future.—Would any single measure be so effective in removing all plausible grounds for those intrusions as the graduation of price already suggested? A short period of industry and economy in any part of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lower prices, and leave him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circumstances, he would enlist no sympathy in his favor; and the laws would be readily executed, without doing violence to public opinion.

A large portion of our citizens have seated themselves on the public lands without authority, since the passage of the last pre-emption law, and now ask the enactment of another to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum Government price. They ask that which has been repeatedly granted before. If the future may be judged by past, little harm can be done to the interests of the Treasury by yielding to their request. Upon a critical examination, it is found that the lands sold at the public sales since the introduction of cash payments in 1820, have produced, on an average, the net revenue of only six cents an acre more than the minimum Government price. There is no reason to suppose that future sales will be more productive.—The Government, therefore, has no adequate pecuniary interest to induce it to drive these people from the lands they occupy, for the purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory steps toward the graduation of the price of the public lands, and further and more effectual provisions to prevent intrusions hereafter. Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that past legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plausible ground on which intrusions are excused, and adopting more efficient means to prevent them hereafter, appear to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject. The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the careful attention of Congress; but under no circumstances is it considered expedient to authorize floating claims in any shape. They have been heretofore, and doubtless would be hereafter, most prolific sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favor of the Government on industrious settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of cupidity at the expense of the most meritorious of that class.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will bring to your view the state of the Army, and all the various subjects confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The principal part of the Army has been concentrated in Florida, with a view, and in the expectation, of bringing the war in that Territory to a speedy close. The necessity of stripping the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of their entire garrisons, for the purpose of assembling in the [illegible] of the Army, and of the ordnance corps, to which I fully concur.

It is not, however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequate to the defence of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger and alarm, we must rely principally upon a well organized militia; and some general arrangement that will render this description of force more efficient, has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recommended in the first Congress by General Washington, and has been since frequently brought to your notice, and recently its importance strongly urged by my immediate predecessor. The provision in the Constitution that renders it necessary to adopt an uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insurmountable obstacle to an efficient arrangement by the classification heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the plan which will be submitted by the Secretary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the whole militia of the United States.

A moderate increase of the corps, both of military and topographical engineers, has been more than once recommended by my predecessor; and my conviction of the propriety, not to say necessity, of the measure, in order to enable them to perform the various and important duties imposed upon them, induces me to repeat the recommendation.

The Military Academy continues to answer all the purposes of its establishment, and not only furnishes well educated officers to the Army, but serves to diffuse throughout the mass of our citizens individuals possessed of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of civil and military engineering. At present, the cadet is bound, with consent of his parents or guardians, to remain in service five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged; thus exacting only one year's service in the Army after his education is completed. This does not appear to me sufficient. Government ought to command for a longer period the services of those who are educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time of enlistment be extended to seven years, and the terms of the engagement strictly enforced.

The creation of a national foundry for cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the prices of those articles, and graduate the supplies to the wants of the Government, as well as to regulate their quality and ensure their uniformity. The same reasons induce me to recommend the erection of a manufactory of gunpowder, to be under the direction of the Ordnance office. The establishment of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleghany mountains, upon the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, will contribute to extend throughout that country the improvements which exist in establishments of a similar description in the Atlantic States, and tend to a much more economical distribution of the armament required in the western portion of our Union.

The system of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, has been steadily persevered in by every succeeding President, and may be considered the settled policy of the country. Unconnected at first with any well defined system for their improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the greater abundance of game to be found in the West; but when the beneficial effects of their removal were made apparent, a more philanthropic and enlightened policy was adopted, in purchasing their land east of the Mississippi. Liberal prices were given, and provisions inserted in all the treaties with them for the application of the funds they received in exchange, to such purposes as were best calculated to promote their present welfare, and advance their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest results.

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, that the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of this system have been realized. The Cherokees, Cherokees, and other tribes that first emigrated beyond the Mississippi, have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and become cultivators of the soil. The improvement in their condition has been rapid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of Government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of Congress.

Solicitations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandotts, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Munsees and Stockbridges at Winconsin, and Miamies in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their emigration will be completed the present year. The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their annuities were important; and in some by the personal influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes remaining east of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in number of the tribes within the limits of the States and Territories has been most rapid. If they be removed, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labor, and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good Government, free to give what direction they please to their labor, and observe in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the General and State Governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by enabling the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the State and General Governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

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Solicitations have been made with all the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandotts, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Munsees and Stockbridges at Winconsin, and Miamies in Indiana. With all but the Menomonees, it is expected that arrangements for their emigration will be completed the present year. The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treaties had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their annuities were important; and in some by the personal influence of interested Chiefs. These obstacles must be overcome; for the Government cannot relinquish the execution of this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes remaining east of the Mississippi to certain destruction.

The decrease in number of the tribes within the limits of the States and Territories has been most rapid. If they be removed, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labor, and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good Government, free to give what direction they please to their labor, and observe in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by freeing the relations between the General and State Governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by enabling the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the State and General Governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

...ed in the office of the District of Columbia, ...y I signed not agreeing with it, did not their entire ...ce unless on Congress give them a sanction ...ction upon its matter. Convinced by the Constitu... ...tion from the rest of the Union, limited to extent, ...ited by no Legislatory of its own; it would ...ed to be a spot where a wise and uniform sys... ...ng of local government might have been easily ...ted. The District, however, unfortunately, ...ve been left to linger behind the rest of the Union: ...ve system, until and still subsisting one only very de... ...ective, but full of absolute or inconvenient proble... ...ems; being formed of portions of two States, dis... ...tinct; being governed in different parts of ...ent agencies in the long prevail in different parts of ...the territory, one of it is; and although it is one ...selected as the seat of the General Government, ...the site of its public edifices, the depository of its ...archives, and the residence of officers entrusted ...with large amounts of public property, and the ...management of public business, yet it has never ...been subjected to, or received, that special and ...comprehensive legislation which these circumstances ...peculiarly demand. I am well aware of the ...various subjects of greater magnitude and imme... ...diate interest that press themselves on the consid... ...eration of Congress; but I believe there is not one ...that appeals more directly to its justice than a lib... ...eral, and even generous, attention to the interests ...of the District of Columbia, and a thorough and ...careful revision of its local government.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5th, 1837.

25th Congress.....2d Session.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Talladge, Clay, Rives, and King, of Alabama.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Bayard, and Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, of Ala., Davis, Evans, Ruggles, and Norvell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Sevier, Preston, Linn, and Swift.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Sen., of Alabama, Allen, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Grundy, Morton, and Lyon.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Niles.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Speight, and Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Bowne, Dixon, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith, of Conn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, Southard, Clayton, and Strange.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Talladge, Corbett, and Williams.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Speight, Smith, of Conn., Linn, M. Kean, and Black.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Nicholas, Wall, and Allen.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay, of Alabama, Morton, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Davis, Ruggles, Strange, Preston, and Robinson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, Mouton, Nicholas, Young, and Lyon.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Prentiss, Pearce, Dixon, and Williams.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Rouse, Williams, Nicholas, Spence, and Bayard.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, and Norvell.

To audit and control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. M'Kean, Fulton and Black.

Joint Committee on Enrollments.—Messrs. Wall, Bibb, Clayton, Benton, Calhoun, Webster, and Tipton.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Montgomery, Mardy, of Tennessee, Towns, Brewster, Manchester and Hastings.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Mercer, Bynum, Sergeant, James of Va., Fletcher of Mass., Atherton, Haynes and Rencher.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey of O., Chambers, Pennington, Russell, Campbell of Tenn., Clark, Carr, Lane, Stuart and Williams of N. Hampshire.

Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Cushman, Ingersoll, Toland, Curtis, Mason of Va., Worthington, and Hunter of Ohio.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Bell, Williams of N. Carolina, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Shields, Reed and Gholson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Montgomery, Biggs, Hall, Hopkins, Habley, Calhoun, of Mass., Towns, Duncan and Palmer.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Beaumont, Bouldin, Jenifer, Pearson, Prentiss, Hawkins, Bourne, C. H. Williams of Tenn., Dawes and Petrikin.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Taliaferro, Crain, Garland of Va., Brown, R. W. Moore of Penn., Turner and Gilley.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Ridgway, Underwood, Tallmadge, Parmenter, Harper, Bell, A. H. Shepperd of N. Carolina, and J. Williams of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Alexander, Tracy, Graham, Ramsey, Fletcher of Vermont, Beirne, Beckett, Patterson and Shaffer.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Calhoun of Mass., Lawler, Harlan, Beatty, Barden, Leadbetter, Lennis and Cheatham.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Slade, Hoar, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Foster and Hannegan of Tennessee.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Doubleday, Logan, Phelps, Hicks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Jones.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chaney, Fisher, Campbell of S. C., Murray of Ky., Graham of N. C., Crary and Pennybacker.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Green, Miller, Rives, Rumble, Mason of Ohio, Mason of Tennessee, and Halstead.

Militia.—Messrs. Wagener, Carter, of Tennessee, Holt, Allen of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Wingate and Dennis.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Grantland, Moore, Kilgore, Poynter, and Pierson.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Adams of Georgia, Dromgoole, Claiborne, Fairfield, Patton, Legare and Hannegan.

Territories.—Messrs. Beaumont, Potts, Pearce, Dixon, Jones of N. York, Farrington, White of Ky., Hammond and C. Shepard of N. Carolina.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Reed, Fry, Johnson, of Va., Bailey, Everett, Whittlesey of Conn., and Childs.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Miss., Allen of Vt., M'Clellan of N. York, Howard, Lawler, Mallory, Ayerigg and Pierce.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, Hannegan, Snyder, Fillmore, Johnson of Maryland, Dunn of Indiana, Graves and Grant.

Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher of Vermont, Phelps, Jenifer, Bicknell and M. Morris of Penn.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lawler, Legare, Pratt, Mercer and Jackson of Geo.

Contingent and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sheppard, Rollin, Southgate, Henry and Pratt

Branch Mint of the U. States, }
Charlotte, N. C. 1st December, 1837. }

THE undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the erection of the Machinery, Fixtures, &c. of the Mint has so far progressed that he is prepared to receive Gold Bullion, and issue certificates for the same, which certificates will be redeemed with gold coin at this Mint, or at the Mint in Philadelphia, as the depositor may prefer; or the value of the deposite will be paid here, the moment that the quality of the bullion is ascertained by assay.

The Act of Congress authorizes the refusal of all deposites of less value than one hundred dollars.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

REGULATIONS

With regard to visitors to the Mint

1. The Mint will only be opened to Visitors from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., during which time they will be conducted by an attendant, who will exhibit to them the different operations of the Mint and the various machinery.

2. They cannot be admitted in wet weather.

3. Visitors are requested not to handle any of the coin, precious metals, apparatus, or machinery, unless in the presence and with the consent of an officer.

4. Each Visiter will write his name and residence in a Register kept for this purpose.

5. Visiters are requested not to offer any fee to the attendants or workmen; as no person employed in the Mint is permitted to receive such fee, under pain of dismissal from his situation.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1837. 180

NOTICE.

I WILL hire at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, several likely Negroes for the term of 12 months.

WM. E. McREE, *Guardian.*

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired, on the 1st of January next, to the highest bidder, at my house for one year, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of Dr. Kernes H. Alexander, dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER, *Executor.*

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 1st day of January next, the Negroes belonging to Robert L. Young, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

R. W. ALLISON, *Guardian.*

Concord, Dec. 12, 1837.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be hired, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Joseph Young, dec'd.

W. F. PHIFER, } *Administrators.*
R. W. ALLISON, }

Dec. 12, 1837. 177

Look Out.

ON the 27th instant, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Alex. Scott, dec'd.

6 or 7000 lbs. of seed Cotton,
Fodder and Oats,
Probably some Corn,
3 Milch Cows,
One Wagon and Carriage,
Kitchen Furniture,
and a number of other articles.

The circumstances of the estate requires some money; those indebted will please recollect this.

A. J. NISBET, *Executor.*

Dec. 7, 1837. 178

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for Beef, are requested to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note. I can at all times be found at the Mansion Hotel. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to have their accounts placed into the hands of an officer for collection.

THO. GOODLAKE.

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on the 28th inst. at his dwelling in Charlotte, all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
3 or 4 Clocks,
Show Glasses,
1 Cow, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

B. COHEN.

Dec. 5, 1837. 177

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Messrs. Farrar & Robinson, Charleston, S. C., dated August 19, 1837, for $187 03, which note was fraudulently obtained by a man professing to be the agent of Messrs. Farrar & Robinson. I am determined therefore, not to pay it, as the account for which the note was given, has lately been paid and a receipt taken for the same, Messrs. Farrar & Robinson denying having any note against me.

ANDREW SPRINGS.

Dec. 4, 1837. 177

Negro Hiring.

AT the plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the first day of January next, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Large & Splendid Stock of GOODS.

Taylor & Chaffin

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive an extensive assortment of

Fall And Winter Goods,

of every description and style—which are and will be offered on the most accommodating terms to punctual dealers,—being anxious to sell for Cash large discounts will be allowed to such as pay the ready down. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment for goods.

Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1837.

Just Received

AND for Sale, low for *Cash*, Goodson's & Collin's & Co's. Cast steel AXES—also a good 2 Horse wagon and Harness.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 5, 1837.

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on accommodating terms, a tract of Indian Land, 13 miles from Charlotte, in York District, S. C., located on the west side and bounded by Big Sugar Creek and the land of John Springs, Esq., Wm. Weathers and others, containing over **300** acres, originally in two tracts, with two comfortable improvements, and sufficient cleared land for ten hands, under lease and transfer by Jere Alderson, who yet resides on the premises and will shew the land to any person disposed to purchase. If not sold by the 1st of January next, it will then be for rent.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Dec. 7, 1837. 177

$30 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., in Cabarrus county, N. C. one sorrel Mare, four years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a white spot in her forehead, well built and in good order—not certain whether branded, but if branded it is with J. H. B. thus JHB. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of both mare and thief or one half for either. Any person wishing to give any formation concerning mare or thief, can do so by directing word or letter to Bost's Mills, Cabarrus County, N. C. A man riding a mare answering this description I understand, passed through Charlotte on Sunday evening last.

ISRAEL BOST.

Dec. 5, 1837. 178

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Jos. R. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.
vs.
James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment. Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 13, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John P. Hunter
vs.
Thomas Cooper and Joseph Chittum. } Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

Stolen

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24-tf

NEW GOODS.

Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened, his Winter Stock of Goods, at the corner of Fifth street on Tryon. The following articles comprise a part of his Stock, viz:

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret, English, French and American CLOTHS,
Steel mix'd do for Overcoats,
Black and Drab CASSIMERES,
Mix'd, Black, Blue and Striped SATTINETS,
Red and White *FLANNELS*,
Col'd. Black and Figured MERINOS,
Black Italian, Bombazet and Gro de Nap *SILKS*,
Plain black and plaid Silk Velvet VESTINGS,
Silk Vestings, Merino do
White and Black Cotton HOSE,
Black worsted do
Coloured do
Lamb's Wool and Cotton do
Buff and Drab Buckskin *GLOVES*,
Hookin do
Ladies white and black Silk do
Duffle and Point BLANKETS,
Whitney do
Silk bound do fine article,
Good assortment of low priced PRINTS,
Brown and bleached SHIRTING,
Brown and bleached DRILLING,
Ticking and Checks,
Cambries and Muslins,
Flag and Fancy Silk *HANDKERCHIEFS*,
Prussian SHAWLS, Thibet do
Printed Silk do Challey do
Stocks and Collars,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,

Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this Fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one else to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. As he has now closed his books and intends to sell hereafter for *CASH*, he will make it an object to those who call on him to buy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Valuable TOWN Property For Sale.

THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door south of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out houses. There is a WELL of good water on the lot. Also, on the premises is a good Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for carrying on the Coach Making Business. This situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those wishing to engage in it. Possession given the 1st of January next. If the property is disposed of, it will be for rent on the 1st of January. Letters sent to me at Wadesborough will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 22, 1837. 178

River Lands for Sale.

THE following tracts on the Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of Jas. Latta, dec'd. The tract on which the deceased resided, containing **320** acres of good land, bounded by the Catawba River for nearly a mile, under good fence and well timbered, eleven miles North west of Charlotte, and 2 miles West of Hopewell Church. On said plantation there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, unusually well built, and arranged more conveniently than on most places in this country. There is a Well at the house and a good Spring near.

—ALSO—

One half of a **Fishery**, called Penny's, within less than a mile of the house which will be attached to this place or not as the purchaser chooses.

—ALSO—

A tract called the Moore Place, within two hundred yards of the above tract, containing **100** acres, on which is a first rate Meadow and good wood land—lies well.

—ALSO—

Another tract, called the Dunn and Prim Place, containing **320** acres. This place lies well, has a good Meadow and good wood land.

The above lands will be sold privately before the Tuesday of next January Court, or be offered on that day at Auction, at the Courthouse in Charlotte. Rufus Reid will show or have the above lands shown to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT LATTA, } Executors.
RUFUS REID, }

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will hire out, to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of one year, the Negroes belonging to George Means.

B. LAWING, *Guardian.*

177

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Cheapest Goods!

WE are now receiving a

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Valuable Town Property *For Sale.*

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 18, 1837. 59tf

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

A tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing [illegible] acres, about [illegible] of which is in cultivation, good quality, with a quantity of first rate [illegible] and watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made punctually secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 28, 1837. 56tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done on the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Call without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer, } Concord.
" J. F. & C. Phifer, }
" Phifer & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE* OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD'S.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DEC. 6.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	2[illegible]
do Apple,	70 a 73	Iron,	[illegible]
Beans,	11 a 13	Molasses,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	7[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	[illegible]
Cotton,	8 a 9¼	Lump,	[illegible]
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	[illegible]
Corn,	55 a 60	Wheat, new,	9[illegible]
Flaxseed,	81½	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Flour,	87 a 8¼	Wool,	[illegible]

CHERAW—DEC. 13.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	1[illegible]
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	3[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	[illegible]
Cotton, old,	5 a 6	Sugar,	10[illegible]
do new,	8½ a 9¾	Salt, in sacks,	9[illegible]
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½
Flour, Country,	96 a 7	Tallow,	10[illegible]
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tear,	9[illegible]

CAMDEN—DEC. 9.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	9[illegible]
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	3[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	[illegible]
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	9[illegible]
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	[illegible]
Cotton,	5 a 9	Salt, per sack,	[illegible]
Coffee,	14 a 14	Tallow,	[illegible]
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	[illegible]

COLUMBIA—DEC. 6.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	5[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	[illegible]
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	[illegible]
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	[illegible]
Cotton,	5 a 10	Lard, New,	1[illegible]
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	3[illegible]

CHARLESTON—NOV. 25.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	1[illegible]
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	[illegible]
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 19	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	3[illegible]
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 11	Rice, prime,	[illegible]
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	[illegible]
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	81½	do in bulk,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	3[illegible]
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	[illegible]
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	[illegible]
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	[illegible]
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	[illegible]
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 2½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by the Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 60 do. do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 1½ per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. discount; Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over[illegible] On the West, 90 per cent.

Commercial Bank, C[illegible]
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants B[illegible]
Georgia Bank [illegible] per cent. dis.
N[illegible]

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) December 28, 1837. [NO. 376.

☞ The only apology we have for having only half sheet this week, is the Christmas Holidays. As Christmas comes but once a year, we hope our friends will not be disposed to complain. We believe there is no business followed that is so wearing as the Printing Business, and it is doubly necessary, both for health of body and mind, that we should take some relaxation. We shall endeavour to commence the New Year with increasing energies to please our Patrons.

Great Excitement in Congress, on the Abolition Question.

Matters seem to be growing worse and worse—and it is perhaps well that they should be so. It is time that the Southern people knew whether their guaranteed rights are hereafter to be respected, or whether they are to be at the mercy of fanatics and fools on the other side of the Potomac. The Union had as well be dissolved by a single blow, as by the gradual destruction of the great principles upon which it is based, and without the recognition of which it would never have been formed.

On the 19th inst. in the Senate, Mr. Swift, one of the Senators from Vermont, introduced certain Anti-Slavery Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State—upon which Mr. King of Ala. raised the question of *reception*, denouncing the resolutions as "an infamous libel and insult on the South." Mr. Calhoun declared that the question was one of Union or Disunion—and other members participated in the debate and the excitement. Finally, however, the Resolutions were withdrawn by Mr. Smith, with a notice that he would present them again on Tuesday next.

On the 20th, in the House, Mr. Slade of Vt. moved a reference of various Abolition petitions to the committee on the District of Columbia, with *instructions* to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District." In supporting this proposition, he began to discuss the question of slavery in the *States*, naming *Virginia* particularly, when Mr. Wise interrupted him, and asked his colleague to leave the Hall with him. Messrs. Habey and Grantland made a similar appeal to the Georgia delegation. Mr. Rhett declared that the South Carolina delegation had already determined on that course. Great excitement, confusion and disorder prevailed—when finally the House adjourned, the Southern members having in the mean time withdrawn and assembled in one of the committee rooms. Their decision was unknown at our last dates from Washington, but, anxious as we are for the peaceable and satisfactory adjustment of this great question, we hope that they will take such ground as will secure forever hereafter the rights of the South, from interruption, at any and every hazard. It must come to this, and the sooner the better for all parties.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A correspondent of the Baltimore American thus sketches a portion of the debate in the Senate:

"Mr. Clay, of Ky. begged that the motion to lay upon the table should be withdrawn; the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Clay took the floor and said he was anxious to learn from Senators representing the free States, what were the causes and what the extent of the Anti-Slavery feeling in the North? Was it upon the increase or upon the decrease? Was not the increase caused by a supposition on the part of the petitioners that the right of petition had been invaded by the refusal on the part of Congress to receive and refer petitions? Would not the petitions decrease if they were referred to a committee, and a report, a calm, dispassionate, tranquil, reasoning report, be presented for the consideration of the American People? Such was the purport of the questions presented by Mr. Clay.

"Messrs. Wall, of N. Jersey, Prentiss and Swift of Vermont, Niles of Connecticut, and other Northern Senators, all responded affirmatively to the questions of Mr. Clay. Without exception, they said that they believed that a reference of the petitions would limit agitation, check discussion, heal the public wounds, and in a measure end the getting up and reception of petitions.

"The discussion branched out—Northern and Southern feeling became enlisted, and the discussion finally seemed to rest with Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. The South Carolina and Kentucky Senators both addressed the Senate three or four times, and with much warmth of feeling. Mr. Calhoun persisted in his determination against the reception of petitions or against all reference, all reports and all discussion.

"Mr. Clay as warmly persisted in favor of reception, reference, consideration, and a report from the Committee against the prayer of the petitioners. The Senator from South Carolina said the question of Union and Disunion hung upon the result. Mr. Clay answered that he believed no such thing. He felt convinced, he said, that the people would listen to reason, to argument, and to a dispassionate appeal, most willingly and with universal respect. Disunion he did not fear, and he wished the Senator from South Carolina would, instead of opposing the reception of petitions, bring in a Joint Resolution that every member of Congress should be called to order by the presiding officer when he even made allusion to disunion. For himself he would join heart and hand in the support of such a measure."

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER, 6TH INSTANT.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD BILL PASSED.

We have the pleasure to announce this morning the final passage by the General Assembly of Tennessee, of the bill to confer banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. It passed a third reading in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 31.

This secures the Charter of the Bank, and is decidedly the most important step which has yet been taken to insure the completion of the great South Western Railway. We heartily congratulate the friends of Internal Improvement generally, and our fellow citizens of East Tennessee, who are so deeply interested in the Cincinnati road particularly, on this result, and trust that it will be followed up by a system of public works which will redound to the credit and permanent prosperity of our happy Commonwealth.

We learn from a passenger in the schooner Empire, from St. Augustine, that a letter received in that city from Gen. Jesup, at Fort Mellon, states that Micanopy, Cloud, Odmithla, Jumper, and several other Chiefs and about 30 or 40 warriors had come in at Fort Mellon. Also, a nephew of Bem Jones, bringing a message from him, stating that he would come in and surrender if Gen. Jesup would promise to treat him well and apologize for having used the Indians as rewards. Gen. Hernandez had just returned to St. Augustine from an expedition to the South; he discovered no Indians. Gen. Jesup was momentarily expected at St. Augustine.—*Charleston Courier.*

Bank of Augusta.—This old Institution has finally wound up its affairs by declaring a dividend of ten dollars and 25 Cents per share. We believe it has previously paid $75 per share. A small sum was reserved to meet notes that may be presented previous to the 1st January, 1838.—*Ex. Pap.*

REVISED STATUTES.

The publication of the revised and consolidated Public Statute Laws of North Carolina, authorized by the last Legislature, has been completed and is now ready for delivery: and whilst we protest against the printing of the work out of the State, we must confess we have rarely seen a more beautiful specimen of typography than it presents. It was printed at Boston, by Messrs. Tuttly, Dennet, & Chisholm, under the superintendence of James Iredell and William H. Battle, Esqrs. So far as we are competent to judge, the Commissioners have fulfilled the duty assigned them by the Legislature in a faithful and masterly manner; and the whole body of our law is now so simplified, that he who runs may read and understand. By an Act of the last Legislature, every Justice of the Peace in the State (upwards of 2,000) is to be supplied with a copy at the public expense—a provision which, while it reflects great credit on the liberality of that body, will, we trust, stimulate our Magistrates to the acquisition of such a knowledge of the law as will enable them fully to discharge the obligations imposed upon them by the acceptance of their Judicial Office.—*Kal. Register.*

Thomsonian Doctors.—The following amusing report is given in the Charleston Courier of a late debate in the South Carolina Legislature:

"The bill to exempt Thomsonian practioners from the penalties of the Medical Law of 1817, was taken up for a second reading. Mr. Whitefield advocated the bill and made an elaborate defence in favor of the Thomsonian system, and in eulogy of the vegetable medicine, told a story of a fight between a frog and a spider, in which, every time the frog was wounded, he leaped to a neighboring herb, which was found an abomination, to furnish an antidote for the spider's poison. Mr. Myers made a humorous speech, and read numerous extracts in ridicule of the Thomsonian system, and told a counter story of a fight between a steam doctor and a snake, in which the doctor was so strongly impregnated with lobelia, &c. that when the snake bit him, the snake was killed and not the doctor. Mr. R. G. Mills supported the bill on the ground that the act of 1817 involved an absurdity, in not forbidding the Thomsonian practice, and yet making it penal to take pay for the practice. Mr. Memminger preferred an entire repeal of the act of 1817, to such a modification as the one proposed, which would give Thomsonians exclusive advantages. Mr. Addams opposed the bill on like grounds, and because it was unfavorable to economy, and moved to postpone the bill to the 1st of January. The motion was carried by a large majority."

A Prophet hath no honor, &c.—We understand that T. J. Ward, one of the Whig Candidates just elected to Congress from Mississippi, is a native of Surry County, in this State, and a few years ago resided in the same. He was in this City, a few years ago, and offered his services to the Legislature as an Engrossing Clerk, but failing in his application, left the State and settled in Mississippi, where he has rapidly risen in favor. He is a young gentleman of fine talents, and sterling character.—*Ral. Register.*

Messrs. Prentiss and Ward are in Washington, with their credentials as members elect for the regular sessions of the 25th Congress in their pockets. A very spirited contest will arise out of this collision of the four Mississippians, which must terminate in the unseating of the sitters, and the seating of the claimants.—*New York Express.*

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

Mr. Adams expended twelve millions a year during his Administration, and the people were so shocked at his extravagance, that they turned him out at the end of four years. Gen. Jackson increased the expense of the Government to twenty-two millions annually; and, in Mr. Van Buren's first year, they have reached thirty-five millions!

☞ Com. Jones has resigned the command of the Exploring Expedition—sick, it is said, and doubtless disgusted with the obstacles which have been permitted to delay its departure.

Major Wm. Gibbs McNeill.—Major McNeill has resigned his commission in the United States Army, we presume in consequence of the pressing duties of his office as Chief Engineer of several R. R. Companies.

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, denies that he intends to leave his paper to establish a Whig Journal in the city of Washington.

Resignation of Mr. Woodbury.—A letter from Washington, published in the Courier and Enquirer, says: I know not whether the withering facts disclosed by R. M. Whitney, as to the causes of the present deranged state of the currency, have frightened the Secretary of the Treasury, or that he has become at last conscious of his utter inability to administer that department correctly, but he has certainly announced to his confidential friends his intention of resigning, in the spring, to his home in the Granite State, where he intends to remain aloof from the politics of the day. It is indeed to be regretted that so wise and prudent a step should not have been determined on before the awful catastrophe brought on by his mismanagement and that of his political compeers should have been so fatally developed.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

One thousand two hundred newspapers are published in the United States. No wonder that the fever and ague is such a perpetual scourge, for various parts of the country when lying is *damp sheets* is so extensively practiced among us.

Wit under the Halter.—"Hallos," cried a fellow about to be hung, to a person in the crowd, who however did not seem inclined to acknowledge the acquaintance—"Hallos I say—minister don't you recollect me—I suppose I am so *haltered* you don't know me."—*Daily Focus.*

DEATH OF MR. MACE.

In the House on the 5th inst., Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, rose and said:

The sensibilities of the members of this House of the State of Maryland must be aroused on the melancholy duty of announcing to the House what is already too well known, the lamented death of his worthy colleague. He accidently expired on the 24th of last month in the 69th year of his age and apparently in dauntless health. His public career has been eminently useful, and his private pursuits have been crowned with abundant success. Dr. JOSEPH KENT has served his native State of Maryland in the Legislature, in the College of Electors of President and Vice President, in the office of Chief Magistrate, and in both branches of Congress. He has discharged the duties of all these stations with the greatest diligence, with distinguished ability, and with general satisfaction. He brought into the public councils a large share of common sense, sterling integrity, and a judgment sound, practical, and discriminating. He was one of those true men, of whose decision, if we disputed the question which he was called upon to consider, we might be perfectly sure in advance. He spoke directly to the point, without any aim at ambitious ornament, and full of information and instruction, drawn by induction and from experience.

Twenty-six years ago, he and I entered the House of Representatives together. During the long period which has since intervened, what agitating questions have arisen to shake this vast Confederacy, each in its turn seeming to threaten it with overthrow! But the Republic stands up, proud and erect, bearing aloft its glorious banner of original and added stars and stripes, and marching steadily on to its high destiny. The fearful questions of controversy have been happily put to rest, and many of those who were most apprehensive of the fate of our country silently sleep in the grave. Should not these groups these tears inspire us with more confidence in the durability of our admirable institutions? Should we not our transitory turmoils, and our fleeting existence, inspire us with a spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love?

In private life the estimable man whose untimely death we deplore, enjoyed the unbounded confidence and attachment of his neighbors and friends, and he was almost idolized by his family and slaves. Plain and unpretending in his manners and deportment, he was always cheerful, cordial, conciliatory and encouraging. For more than a quarter of this century, I have had the happiness of his friendship. And I have ever found him, in prosperous and adverse fortunes, in the spring and in the autumn of my life, a firm faithful, and never-failing friend.

Such a good man is a great loss to Maryland, to the Senate and to the whole country. But nowhere, out of the circle of his own family, will that loss be felt with more severity than by the People of this District. Untiring in his exertions, he was ever their warm, zealous, and devoted friend. On more than one occasion have my own first impressions against measures brought forward for their relief been effaced by the earnestness and intensity of his persuasion. And we all recollect how, not more than sixty days ago, we were thrilled by a burst of indignant eloquence from him in that now vacant place, against a bill which he thought fraught with hardship and injustice towards this District. That place will again be soon filled, and doubtless will be ably filled by the enlightened State which mourns his death; but no man can bring to it a better heart, and a sounder head, than he possessed.

It remains to us to perform the sad duty of awarding our share of the honors due to his memory. I propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Joseph Kent, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Hon. Joseph Kent, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were so adopted and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

From the Cincinnati Post.

REMINISCENCES AND FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE OF THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

On a bright sunny morning early in February, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, might have been seen entering our book store, in Charleston, South Carolina, a fine looking, florid complexioned old gentleman, with hair as white as snow, which, contrasted with his complexion, gave him to have been a fine lively, or lion visaged, of the first order, along with him was a tall gawky looking, brown haired stripling, apparently of the age of from sixteen to eighteen, with a complexion of a good parchment color, beardless chin, and much assumed self-consequence as any two footed animal we ever saw:—this was JOHN RANDOLPH. We handed him from the shelves volume after volume, which he tumbled carelessly over and handed back again: at length he hit upon something that struck his fancy—our eye happened to be fixed upon his face at the moment, and never did we witness so sudden, so perfect a change of human countenance; that which before was dull and heavy into a moment became animated, and flashed with the brightest beams of intellect;—he stepped up to the old grey headed gentleman and giving him a thundering slap upon the shoulder, said, "Jack, look at this!" We were young then, but we never can forget the thought that rushed upon our mind at the moment, which was, that he was the most impudent youth we ever saw. He had come to Charleston to attend the races. There was then living in Charleston a Scotch Baronet by the name of Sir John Nesbit, with his youngest brother Alexander, of the ancient House of Nesbits of Dean Hall, some fifteen miles from Edinburgh. Sir John was a very handsome man, and as "gallant, gay Lothario" as could be found in the city. He and Randolph became intimate, which led to a hunter between them for a race, in which each was to ride his own horse. The race came off during the race week, and Randolph was—one of the ladies exclaiming at the time, "though Mr. Randolph had won the race, Sir John had won their hearts." That was not so much to be wondered at, when you contrasted the elegant form and graceful style of riding of the Baronet, with the uncouth and awkward manner of his competitor.

Some two or three years after this visit to Charleston, he was elected a member of Congress, and each one still his youthful appearance, that when he appeared at the Clerk's table to qualify, that gentleman could not refrain from asking him his age; the answer was prompt, if not satisfactory, —"ask my constituents sir," was the reply. John Adams was the President, and Mr. Randolph took a seat in a good position for observation. One game was playing in Philadelphia, and Mr. Adams had just passed, France, and was in the act of taking the latitude, &c., Randolph [illegible] to the Speaker, [illegible] and [illegible] of the Senate, by an effort of memory, [illegible] he got recollect where we [illegible] but Mr. Randolph made a flourish [illegible] which, to the [illegible] was [illegible] Party runs high enough now, and parties had high for the good of the country, the [illegible] if words from either, knows nothing of the political [illegible].

Among the members of Congress, Mr. Randolph had but few personal friends, but those few he attached to his soul with bonds of steel." Among these was the Hon. Mr. Brian, from Georgia; the late Governor David B. Williams of South Carolina, and the still venerable Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. At the close of a session, soon after the removal of Congress to Washington, the former of these gentlemen (Mr. Brian) married a daughter of General Foreman, of Maryland, and with her, and her sister, spent some days in Charleston, where on their way to his estate in Georgia. On this occasion, Mr. Brian showed us a letter which he had just received from Mr. Randolph congratulating him upon his marriage. A letter of more beautiful simplicity and feeling, we never read. We recollect that, while the writer dwelt upon the happiness and advantages to be expected from a wedded life, he spoke feelingly of never expecting to enjoy them himself.

The Yazoo fraud, a greater than which never disgraced the annals of a state, or nation, came before Congress about this time. We are acquainted with some of the nefarious transactions which gave rise to this stupendous villainy. In 1794, a number of men in Georgia joined by some in South Carolina, calling themselves the Yazoo company, applied to the Legislature of Georgia, in 1795, for a grant of an immense tract of territory, to which she had no right, and over which she had no jurisdiction;—but the men who formed this company, were not to be easily put off, and a title from some legislature was indispensible to the success of their scheme. They effected by bribery the accomplishment of their object;—it became a matter of notoriety that the whole, or nearly the whole Legislature were bribed to grant the title asked for, but which they had no right to grant. The manner in which it had been obtained, was bruited in the newspapers of the day and none could plead ignorance. The grant being thus obtained, agents were immediately sent through the States to dispose of the "stolen goods." They visited Boston, where a company was immediately formed, called "the New England Mississippi Land Company," who purchased to the extent of some millions of dollars of these lands, knowing them to have been fraudulently obtained.

We were in Georgia the next year, 1796, when the new legislature, who had been elected with a direct view to this object having assembled at the seat of government, and taking the necessary preliminary steps, went in grand procession, with their respective officers at their head, and burnt, by the common hang-man the record of the infamous proceedings of their immediate predecessors, and with it the infamous grant itself. The Yazoo claim was, by the New England Mississippi Land Company, to recover from Congress, the value of the lands so obtained; and it was in opposition to this application that Mr. Randolph immortalized himself, in speeches that will stand "the test of time, of security, and of talent." It was regularly brought forward at every session, and as regularly defeated by him. The late General Wade Hampton and O'Brien Smith, were both elected to Congress, with the sole view to the carrying through this unrighteous measure; and it was during its discussion one day, when they were in the house that Mr. Randolph made the withering remark, while holding through the Union at the time. Shaking his long, lank finger at Mr. Hampton, he exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "Mr. Speaker, I hope, sir, to see the day, when a Yazoo claimant and a villain, will be synonimous terms. On the evening following, Mr. Hampton bundled up his papers and waited on Mr. Randolph, whose first salutation on the occasion, was, "have you come for peace or for war." For peace, was the reply. "For I should not bring these papers. In an evil hour, Mr. Randolph was left out, and before his re-election, the bill was passed, and the robbery consummated to the amount of five million of dollars. An event which never could have taken place whilst he had a seat in that house.

Mr. Randolph was always eccentric, and in the latter part of his life at times, insane. We witnessed an instance of it, in Baltimore, in the spring of 1820, when he rode in an open chair, with a double barrel gun beside him, to make a morning call; and made his faithful John take the gun into the house after him. A few days after, he took passage on a steam boat, at Baltimore, for Norfolk; here his insanity showed itself in a manner none could doubt. There was a French gentleman passenger, on board, to whom he took a great dislike, and calling for his gun, he took possession of the cabin door, and would not allow the passenger, who was on deck, to re-enter the cabin. His insanity at this time, was known to, and spoken of, by many. No man of a great and cultivated such as Mr. Randolph's had been, could, while in a sane state, be guilty of such conduct, as occasionally marked his course, during his short embassy to Russia.

It was generally understood that he was disappointed many years ago in not receiving the appointment of minister to England, and that from this disappointment and the chagrin consequent upon it, sprung all those eccentricities which marked his erratic course in after life. This was his misfortune not his fault. He was a republican in theory, but an aristocrat in practice, as his whole life abundantly proved. He possessed a mind fertilized by every stream of literature, but the use he made of his great acquirements, were rather calculated to make enemies than friends: and yet, as he once said, "no man was ever blessed with such sentiments." A fact, which of itself speaks volumes in his praise. If he originated no great national benefit, nor did no great positive national good, he prevented many evils; and in doing so, became the benefactor of his country, although not to the extent he otherwise might have been.

A gentleman in New York lately dropped his pocket book in the street containing *three thousand dollars*. It was picked up by a poor woman, who, with considerable exertion, overtook the loser and returned it to him. Upon receiving it he coldly examining his pocket, that "he had no change, but if he had, he would have given her a *dollar* for her honesty in restoring it, as not one out of ten would have done so!"

Jail Break.—The public Jail of Stokes county at Germanton, was set on fire on Wednesday night of last week, by the prisoners who made their escape. It happened to be a favorable time to prevent the fire from spreading to other buildings, as it was Court week, and in the midst of a heavy fall of snow. We are in possession of no further particulars, except that no damage was done.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

The Methodists, a few weeks since, held a Camp-meeting in Pike county Missouri, at which a large concourse attended. A few drunken wretches attended for the purpose of disturbing those engaged in religious exercises. They had been reproved several times, publicly from the stand. On Sunday evening, the ringleader among them, with several of his associates, retired a few hundred yards, to a Grocery and replenished their Canteens. While there, a gentleman, who was piously disposed happened to pass by, and attempted to dissuade these fellows from further interrupting the worshipping assembly. The ringleader swore he would do as he pleased, that he had money enough to buy *hell*. With this expression on his lips, he mounted his horse, swearing that he would go to Hell and buy it out. His horse took fright, ran a few steps and dashed the fellow with such force against a tree, as to burst open his head.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Jno. Williamson, Mr. LORENZO D. PORTER to Miss ISABELLA E. HENDERSON.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. N. Davis, Mr. FRANCIS E. FERGUSON, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss SARAH HUNTER, of Lancaster District, S. C.

[With this notice, we acknowledge the reception of a liberal share of Cake. We wish them much happiness.]

DIED

In Cabarrus County, on Sunday evening, the 17th instant, Mr. JAMES CANNON, at a very advanced age.

In Cabarrus County, on the 18th instant, after a long and painful illness, Capt. JOHN FURR, a worthy industrious, and highly respectable citizen, leaving a wife and several children to lament their sad bereavement.

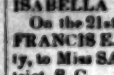
In Cabarrus county, on the 4th inst., Mr. PAUL FURR, in the 87th year of his age, leaving an aged widow and eight children to lament his loss. Also, on the same day, Mr. PHILIP DRY, in the 76th year of his age. These two old gentlemen had lived near neighbors for upwards of 50 years; and Mr. Dry had on the evening of his death, just returned from the deathbed of his neighbor, Mr. Furr, and with but an hour's warning, was called to follow him into eternity! They were both interred at the same time.

The Public Good!

MR. EDITOR, this is the 25th December—I am now enjoying myself most happily over a bowl of Egg-nogg, and its exhilarating effects or something else, induces me to declare through the columns of your paper, that I am willing to run my horse Miner, five years old, by Tonsom, against any horse owned and raised in the western part of the State, for a small amount, say Five Hundred Dollars, two or three mile heats. The time, place and distance to be hereafter agreed on. I wish Dr. Wall to understand distinctly, that his favorite horse Ratler is not excepted. Any communication through the Journal will be attended to. WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, 1837.

NOTICE.



A GENTLEMAN wishes a situation as an Instructor of youth, who possesses the rare qualification of being a *reader*, and is competent to instruct in the reading of the British Poets, who is well qualified to instruct in Penmanship, Geography, History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, &c. &c., and who believes it to be behind the spirit of the age to teach words without ideas.

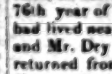
The advertiser has had ample experience as a Teacher, and can give satisfactory reference.

For the satisfaction of those who desire knowledge of the Latin essential in an English Teacher, the public are informed that the advertiser is acquainted with but does not wish to instruct in that language.

Letters directed to A. Z. through the Post Office at Charlotte, will be attended to.

Dec. 22, 1837. 3m*

NOTICE.



I WILL rent out at public auction, on Twelve months credit, my Dwelling House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, where the late Judge Person, dec'd. lived, upon an application made, at my office in Charlotte.

J. M. HUTCHISON,
Agent and Attorney of Real Estate.

Dec. 25, 1837. 78tf

Taken Up,

BY the subscriber, living 6 miles from Charlotte on the Camden road, on Friday morning last, an iron grey HORSE, about 5 years old, shod before and about 14 hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, pay all charges and take him away.

HENRY [illegible]

Dec. 27, 1837. 78tf

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Either by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

NOTICE.

All persons who have not paid their Town Taxes for 1836 and 1837, are notified that if they are not settled by the 1st of January next, they may certainly expect to pay cost.

WM. A. TODD, *Collector.*

Dec. 18, 1837. 179

Sugar Creek Academy.

IT is the opinion of many, that a high preparatory School is greatly needed in this section of country. The object of this Institution is to prepare pupils for admission into College, and extend to those who do not wish to take a collegiate course, the benefits of a sound and practical English Education, that will qualify them for the ordinary business of life.

The course of studies will be extensive, embracing instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. In Mathematics the course will be equally as extensive and thorough to those who desire it, as in most Colleges. In Sciences, the course will embrace the branches that can be conveniently taught in a well regulated Academy. Instruction will be given in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes and Atlas.

Since to prove successful in any business requires an individual's undivided attention, the subscriber has determined to devote his time to literary pursuits as a Professional Teacher. In appearing before the public, he does not profess any extraordinary methods of expediting the acquisition of knowledge, but from four years experience believes that the main principle consists in illustrations so clear as to interest, to engage attention and to keep awake their feelings and ambition.

With regard to discipline, the more mild and conciliatory methods will be used without ever resorting to severity, except in cases of refractory and incorrigible subjects, as harsh treatment and angry denunciations have a tendency to damp their ardor and alienate their affections from the Instructor.

The Institution is located in a healthy country, near Sugar Creek Church, three miles distant from Charlotte, sufficiently retired to avoid the allurements of vice and dissipation, and to secure attention to business. The morals of the pupils will be carefully guarded.

Tuition $12½ a session of five months.

Board can be obtained at $7 a month.

The exercises will be resumed on the first Tuesday of January next.

Pupils can enter at any period. No deduction after entering to the end of the session, except for sickness.

For qualification, refer to Rev. S. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, and Rev. S. Watson.

ROBT. J. McDOWELL, *Principal.*

Mecklenburg co., Dec. 20, 1837. 180

*** The Carolinian and Watchman, Salisbury, Christian Herald, Cheraw, and Observer, Fayetteville, will insert 4 times and forward account to this office.

Waistcoat Lost.

LOST going from Charlotte on the Mason Ferry road, a Black Cassimere Vest, double breasted and lined with red flannel. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it at my shop.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 20, 1837. 179

Look at this Farmers!

500 BUSHELS of OATS wanted, for which 33½ to 35 cents will be paid in Cash per Bushel. Enquire at the Charlotte Mansion House.

Dec. 20, 1837. 77tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last Will and Testament of Andrew Henderson, decd. requests all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and settle immediately, and those having claims are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. H. HENDERSON, *Executor.*

Dec. 19, 1837. 179

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his elegant Cast Iron Turning Lathe, formerly belonging to Charles Joullain, suitable for turning Iron, Brass, Wood &c. with a number of tools and stamps of all kinds, which he will sell low for cash.

—ALSO—

A fine Carryall Wagon, placed upon C springs, which will be sold low, if taken out in country produce, such as Bacon, Pork, Fire Wood, &c. He may be found at any time at his residence near the Carriage Shop.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1837. 180

NOTICE.

WILL hire at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, 11 likely Negroes for the term of 12 months.

WM. E. McREE, *Guardian.*

178

Negroes to Hire.

Will be hired, on the 1st of January next, to the highest bidder, at my residence, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of Dr. Kerner H. Alexander, dec'd.

ALEXANDER, *Executor.*

178

Branch Mint of the United States

CHARLOTTE, N. C. 4th December, 1837.

THE undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the machinery of the Mint is in operation, and that the building has so far progressed that he is prepared to receive Gold Bullion, and issue certificates for the same, which certificates will be redeemed with gold coin at this Mint, or at the Mint in Philadelphia, at the depositor may prefer; or the value of the deposite will be paid here, the assayer first ascertaining the quality of the Bullion as ascertained by assay.

The Act of Congress authorizes the refusal of all deposites of less value than one hundred dollars.

JOHN H. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

REGULATIONS

With regard to visitors to the Mint

1. The Mint will only be opened to Visitors from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., during which time they will be conducted by an attendant, who will exhibit to them the different operations of the Mint and the various machinery.

2. They cannot be admitted in wet weather.

3. Visitors are requested not to handle any of the coin, precious metals, apparatus, or machinery, unless in the presence and with the consent of an officer.

4. Each Visiter will write his name and residence in a Register kept for this purpose.

5. Visitors are requested not to offer any fee to the attendants or workmen; as no person employed in the Mint is permitted to receive such fee, under pain of dismissal from his situation.

JOHN H. WHEELER,

Superintendent.

Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1837. 180

Valuable TOWN Property For Sale.

THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door south of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out houses. There is a WELL of good water on the lot. Also, on the premises is a good Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for carrying on the Coach Making Business. This situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those wishing to engage in it. Possession given the 6st of January next. If the property is disposed of, it will be for rent on the 6st of January. Letters sent to me at Wadesborough will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 22, 1837. 176

River Lands for Sale.

THE following tracts on the Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of Jas. Latta, dec'd. The tract on which the deceased resided, containing **320** acres of good land, bounded by the Catawba River for nearly a mile, under good fence and well timbered, eleven miles North west of Charlotte, and 9 miles West of Hopewell Church. On said plantation there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, unusually well built, and arranged more conveniently than on most places in this country. There is a Well at the house and a good Spring near.

—ALSO—

One half of a **Fishery**, called Penny's, within less than a mile of the house which will be attached to this place or not as the purchaser chooses.

—ALSO—

A tract called the Moore Place, within two hundred yards of the above tract, containing **100** acres, on which is a first rate Meadow and good wood land—lies well.

—ALSO—

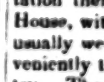
Another tract, called the Dunn and Prim Place, containing **220** acres. This place lies well, has a good Meadow and good wood land.

The above lands will be sold privately before the Tuesday of next January Court, or be offered on that day at Auction, at the Courthouse in Charlotte. Rufus Reid will show or have the above lands shown to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT LATTA, } *Executors.*
RUFUS REID, }

Dec. 1, 1837. 174

Valuable Town Property For Sale.



THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 59tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the City of Charleston, and is now receiving his Winter Stock of Goods, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers, and the public generally. The following articles constitute a part of his Stock, viz:

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret Cloths,
Blue, Fancy and Assorted CLOTHS,
Blue and fancy do for Overcoats,
Black and Drab CASSIMERES,
Mixed, Black, Blue and Striped SATTINETS,
Red and White FLANNELS,
Col'd, Black and Figured MERINOS,
Black Italian, Gingham and Gro de Nap SILKS,
Plain black and plaid Silk Velvet VESTINGS,
Silk Vestings, Marseilles do
White and Black Cotton HOSE,
Black worsted do
Coloured do
Lamb's Wool and Cotton do
Buff and Drab Buckskin GLOVES,
Haskin do
Ladies white and black Silk do
Duffle and Point BLANKETS,
Whitney do
Silk bound do fine article,
Good assortment of low priced PRINTS,
Brown and bleached SHIRTING,
Brown and bleached DRILLING,
Ticking and Checks,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Flag and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS,
Prussian SHAWLS, Thibet do
Printed Silk do Challey do
Stocks and Collars,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,

Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this Fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one else to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. As he has now closed his books and intends to sell hereafter for *CASH*, he will make it an object to those who call on him to buy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Corn, Cotton, Flour, Oats, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Raw Hides, and Country made Cloth will be taken in exchange for Goods.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 13, 1837.

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

$20 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., in Cabarrus county, N. C. one sorrel Mare, four years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, with a white spot in her forehead, well built and in good order—not certain whether branded, but if branded it is with J. H. B. thus JHB. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of both mare and thief or one half for either. Any person wishing to give any formation concerning mare or thief, can do so by directing word or letter to Bost's Mills, Cabarrus County, N. C. A man riding a mare answering this description I understand, passed through Charlotte on Sunday evening last.

ISRAEL BOST.

Dec. 5, 1837. 178

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOB. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Dec. 19, 1837. 94tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MASONIC HALL.

Taylor & Chaffin

CONTINUE to receive additions to their stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

of every description, and which they have and will be offered on the most accommodating terms to punctual dealers, being determined to sell for Cash or Produce. All who may be allowed to such as pay the money down. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment for goods.

Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1837.

Just Received

AND for Sale, low for Cash, Goodson's & Collin's & Co's. Casteel AXES—also a good 2 Horse wagon and Harness.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 5, 1837.

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the *regular* market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for Beef, are requested to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note. I can at all times be found at the *Mansion Hotel*. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to have their accounts placed into the hands of an officer for collection.

THO. GOODLAKE.

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

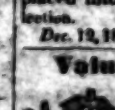
—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 58tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Fayetteville.

Refer to

Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, }
" J. F. & C. PHIFER, } *Concord.*
" PHIFER & Sons, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 43tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewelry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell for Cash. All kinds of work done on the shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 27, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully notices their connexion to the above firm. He would likewise request those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE* OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1838.

I am now 39 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally break up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS BOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DEC. 13.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	37 a 45
do Apple,	70 a 75	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	43 a 50
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Lump,	16
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	70 a 91
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat, new,	91 a 91.0
Flaxseed,	81	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Flour,	67 a 8½	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW—DEC. 19.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	19 a 20	Lard,	13 a 14
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½ a 45
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4½ a 5
Cotton, old,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 12½
do new,	8½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	91 a 4
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½ a 91
Flour, Country,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	91 a 11

CAMDEN—DEC. 16.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	67½ a 8
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	50
Bale Rope,	12a 16	do N. O.	56
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Rice,	93½ a 5
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	9 a 12½
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt, per sack,	92 a 4
Coffee,	14 a 14	Tallow,	12
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	62 a 66

CHARLESTON—NOV. 25.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	10 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	8½ a 9
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	5½ a 6
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	50
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 11	Rice, prime,	4½ a 4½
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	4½ a 4½
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	92
Corn,	81½	do in bulk,	41
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	35 a 40
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7 a 10½
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	14 a 17
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	18 a 60
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	10 a 11
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	47 a 49

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium; other places on the North, 2½ per cent. premium.
Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent. dis.
North Carolina money, par.